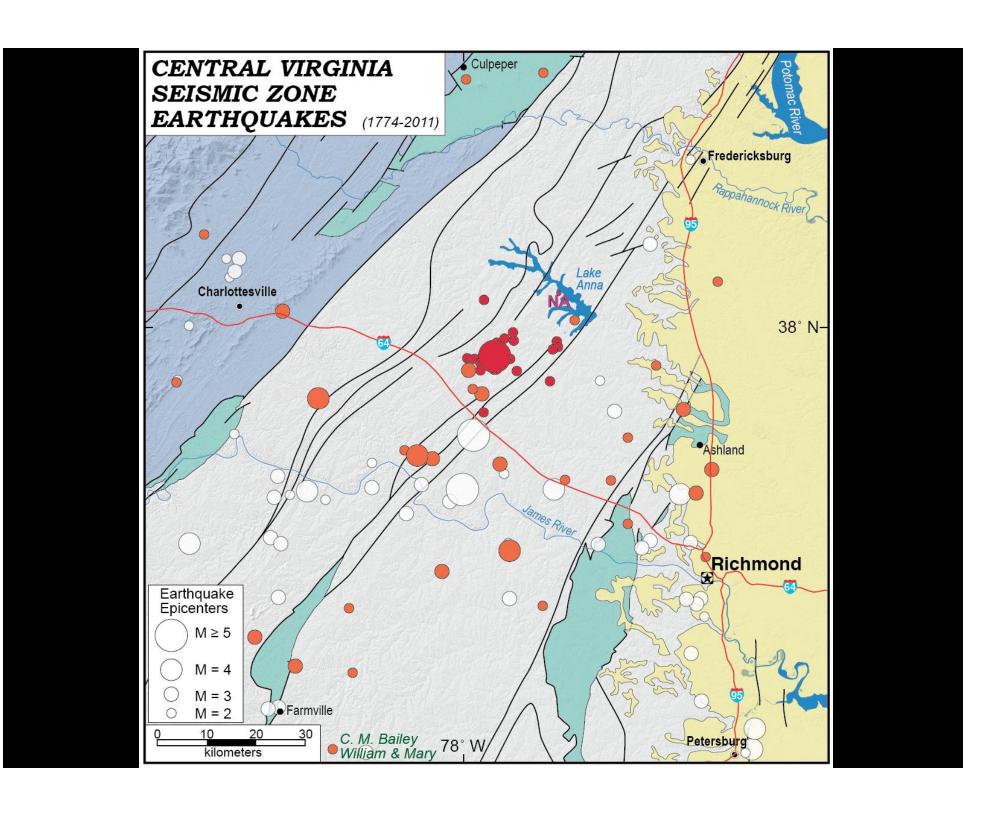
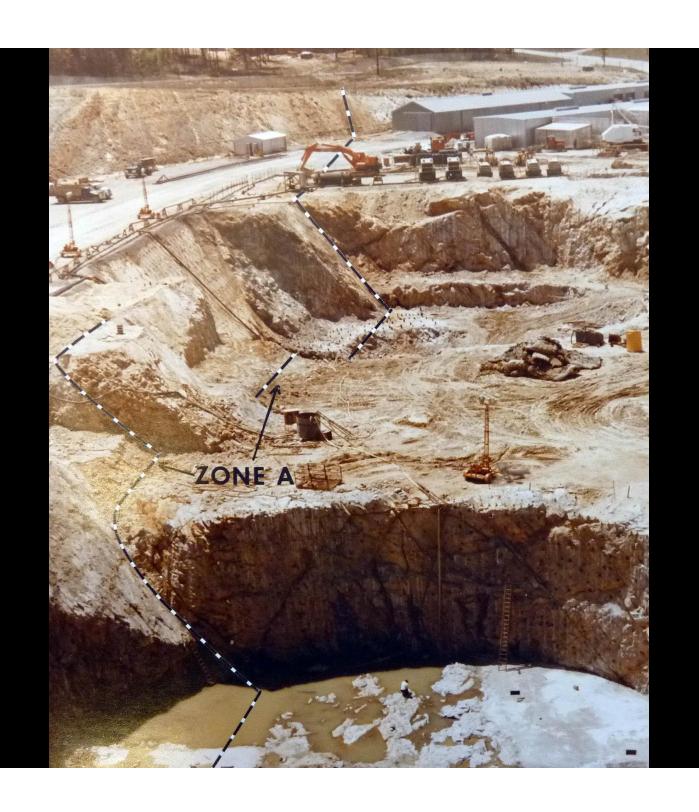
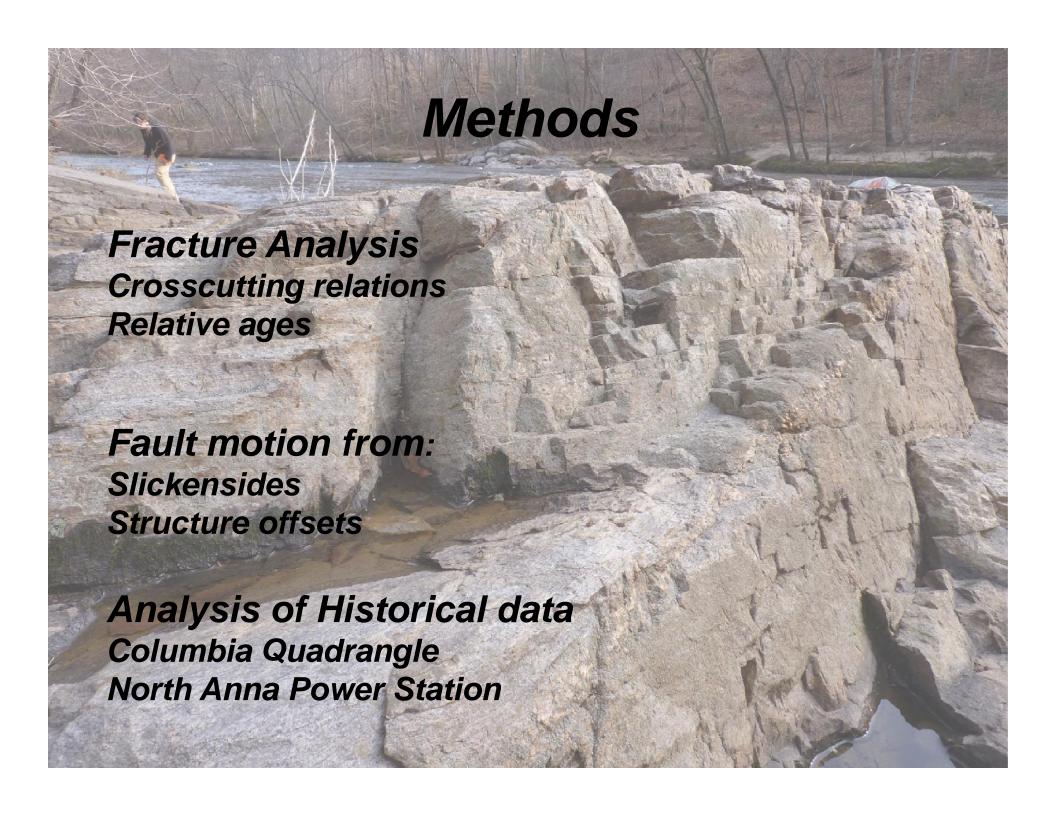
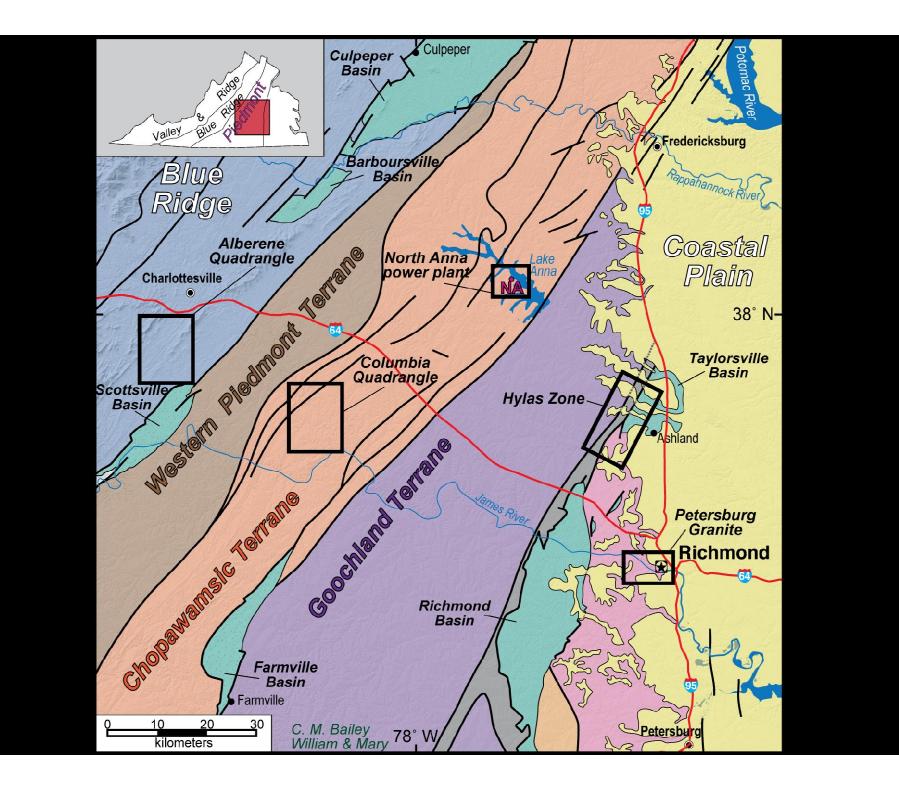


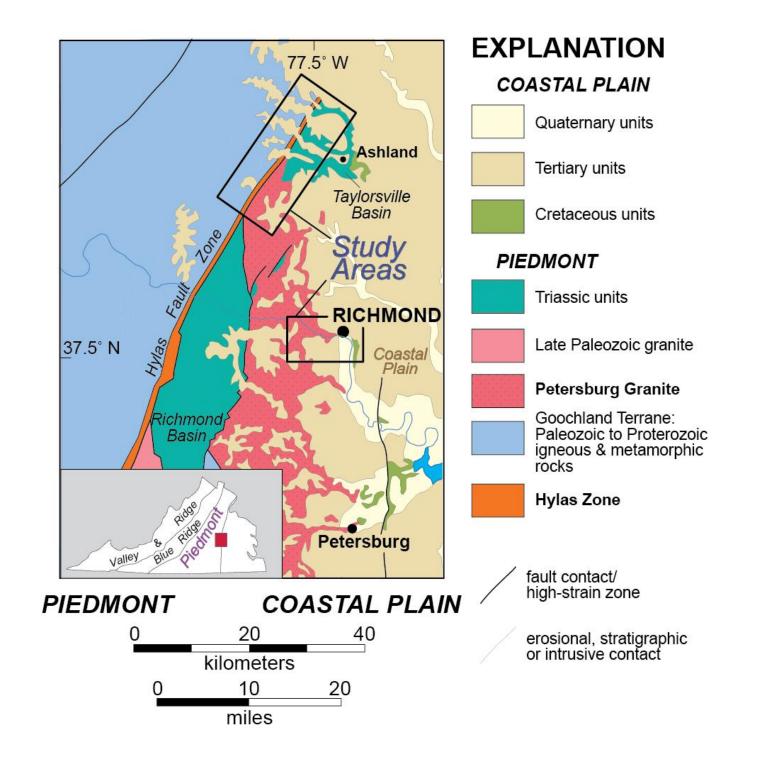
John Hollis & Chuck Bailey
The College of William & Mary



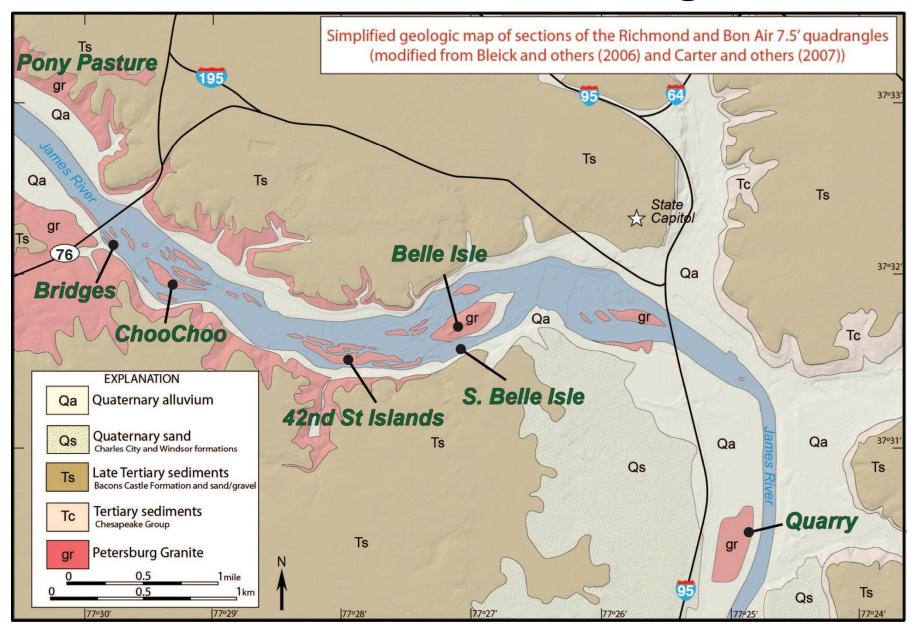




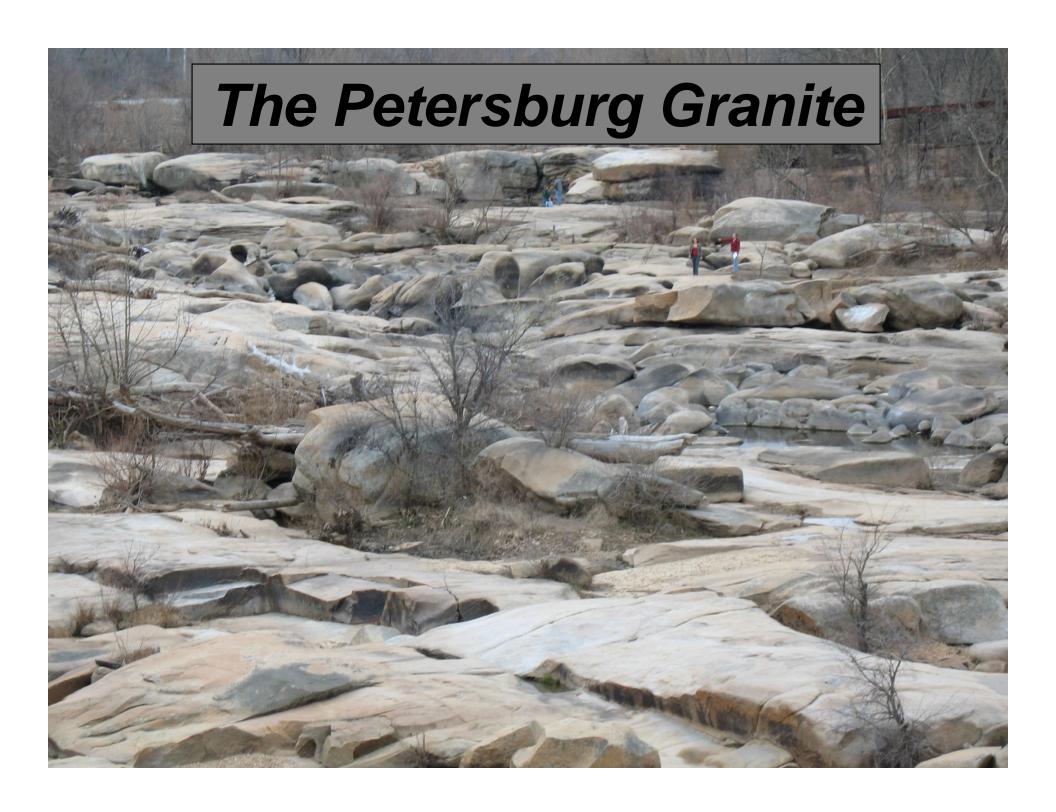




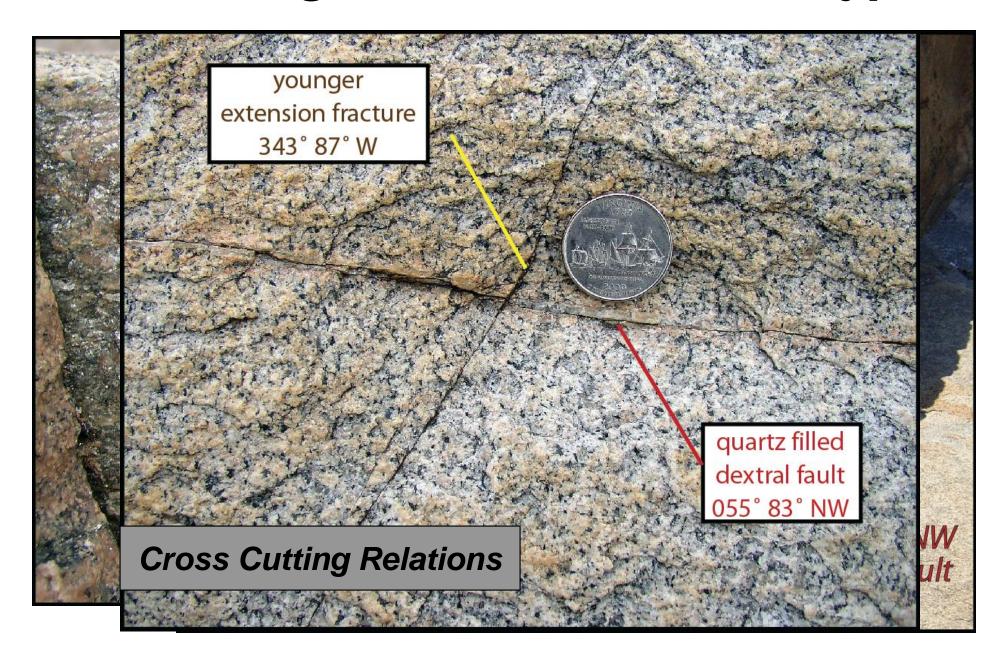
Fractures in the Petersburg Granite



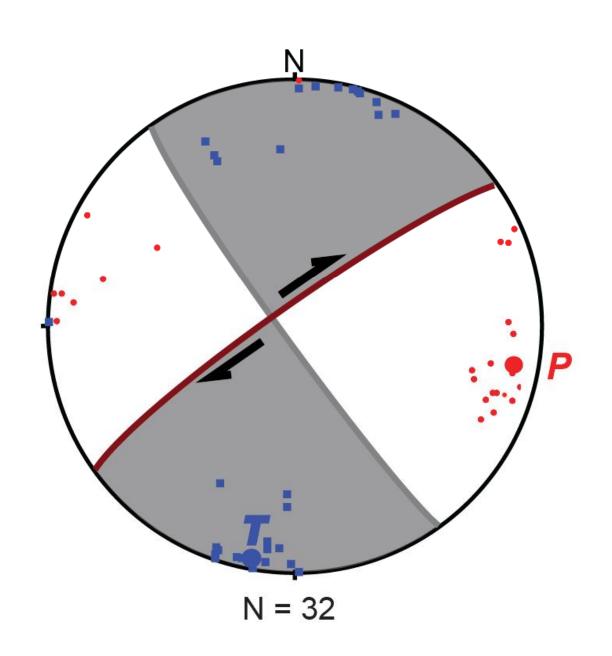




Petersburg Granite: Fractures types

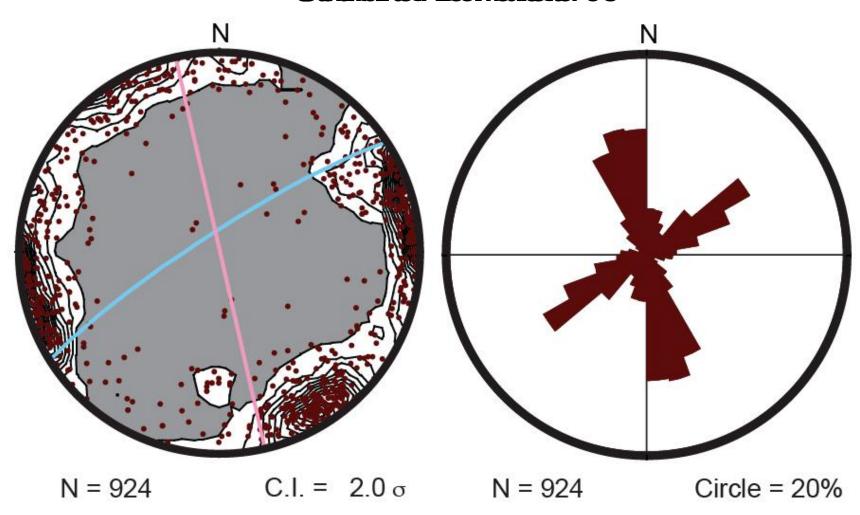


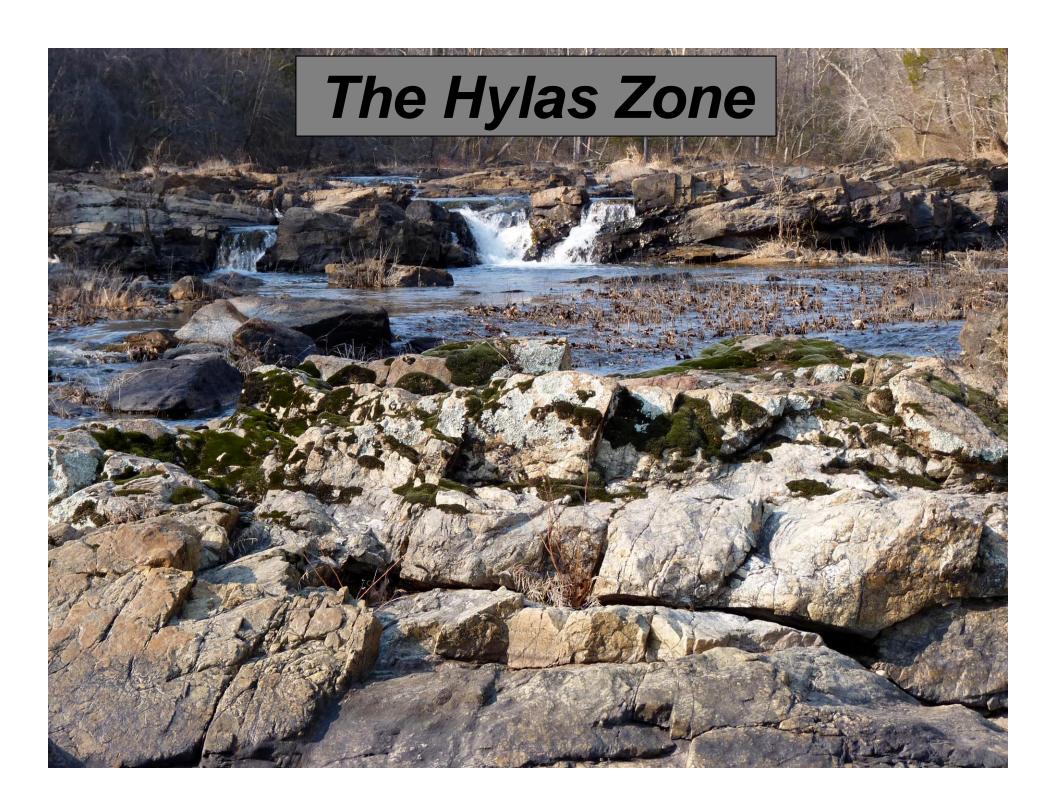
P-T Diagram for Petersburg Faults

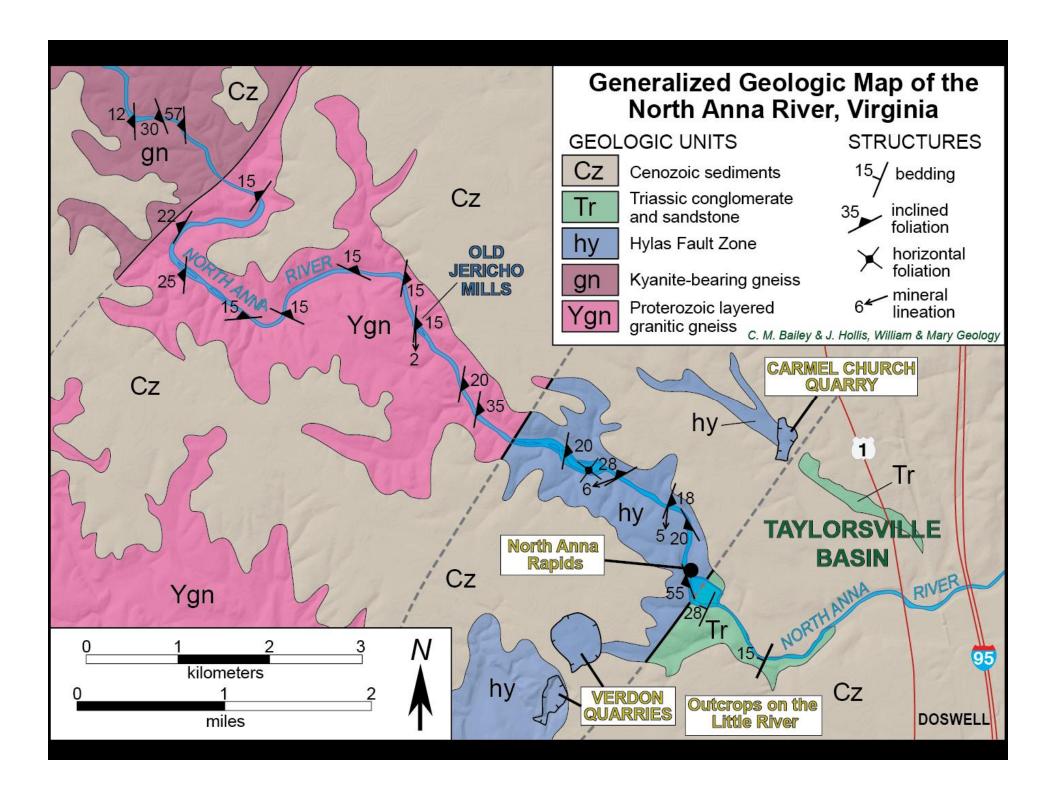


Fractures in the Petersburg Granite

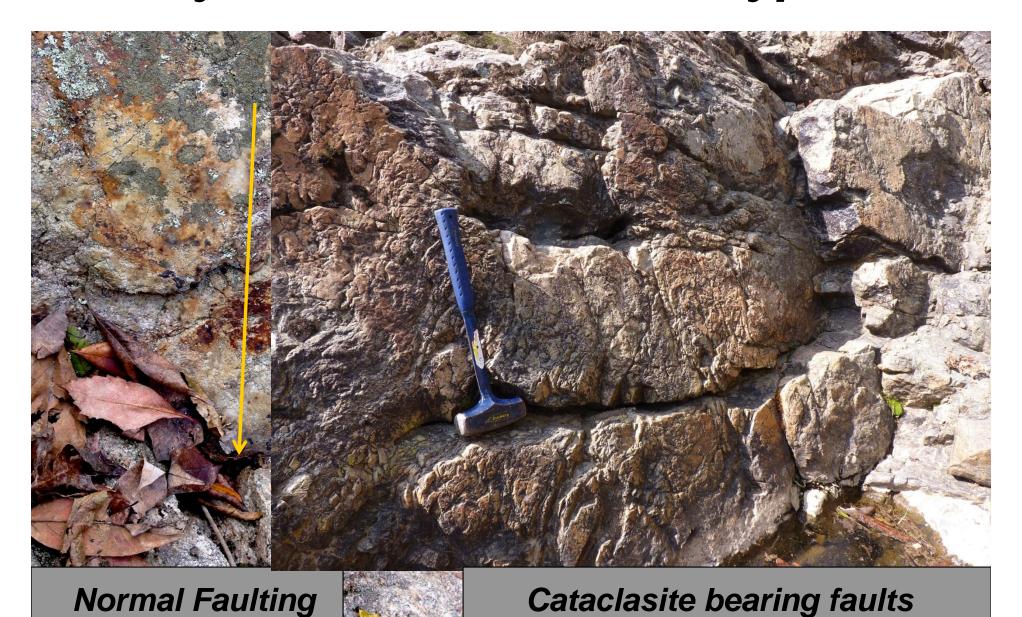
Somblati Refealsteres



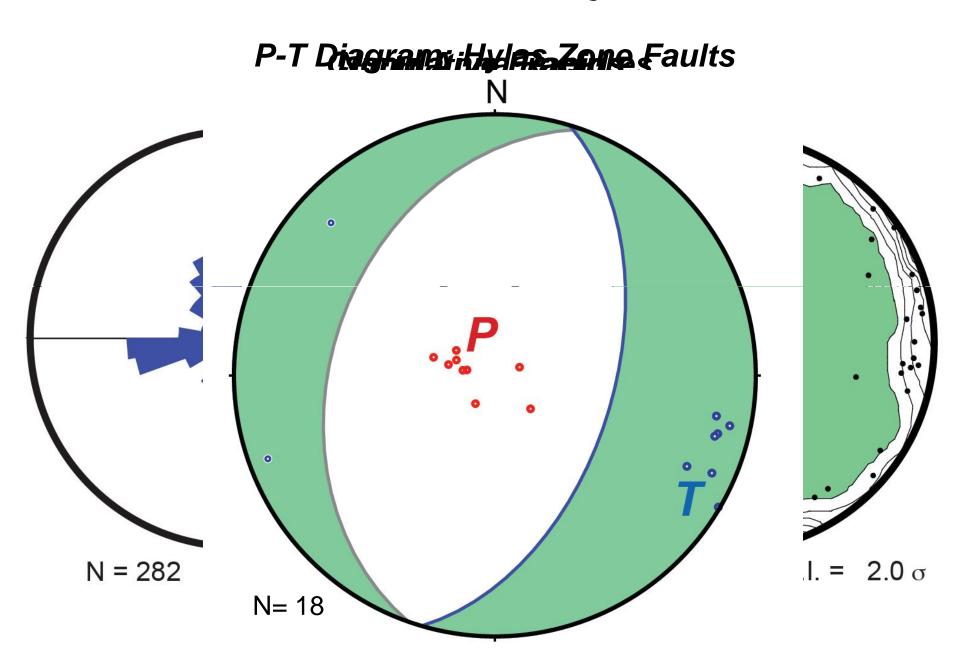




Hylas Zone: Fractures types

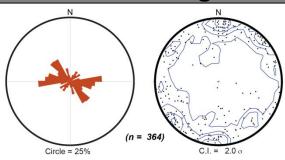


Fractures in the Hylas Zone

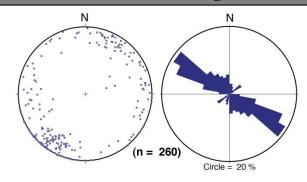


Elsewhere...

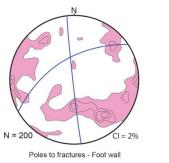
Alberene Quadrangle Fractures

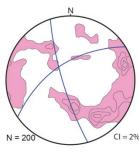


Columbia Quadrangle Fractures

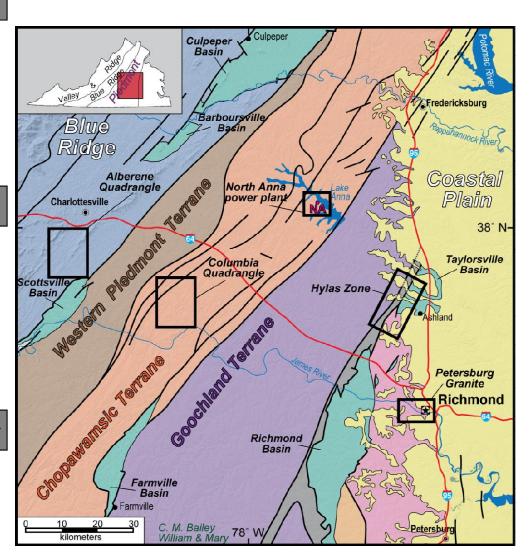


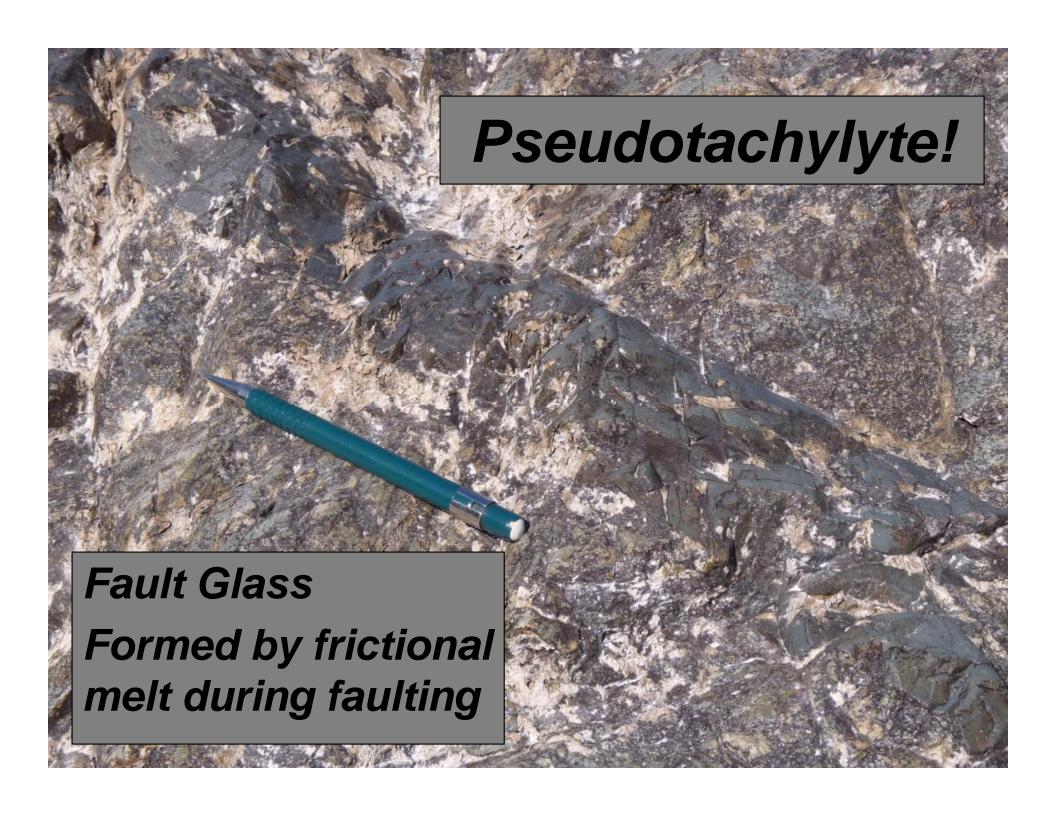
North Anna Power Plant Fractures



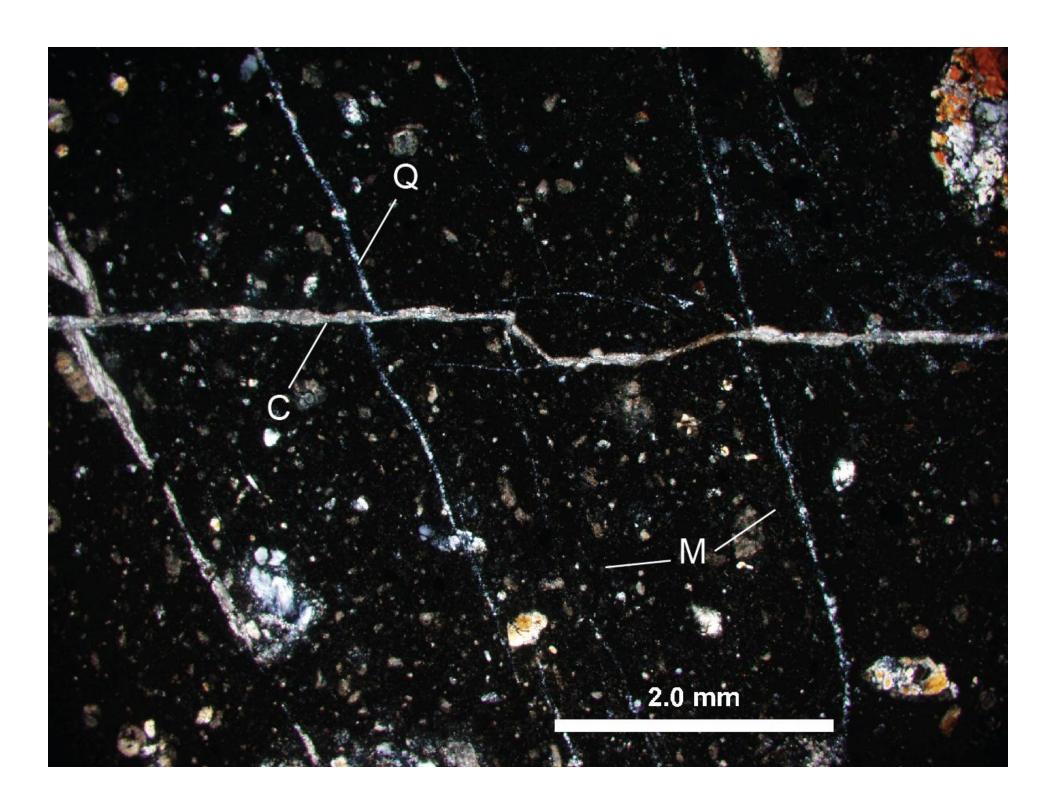


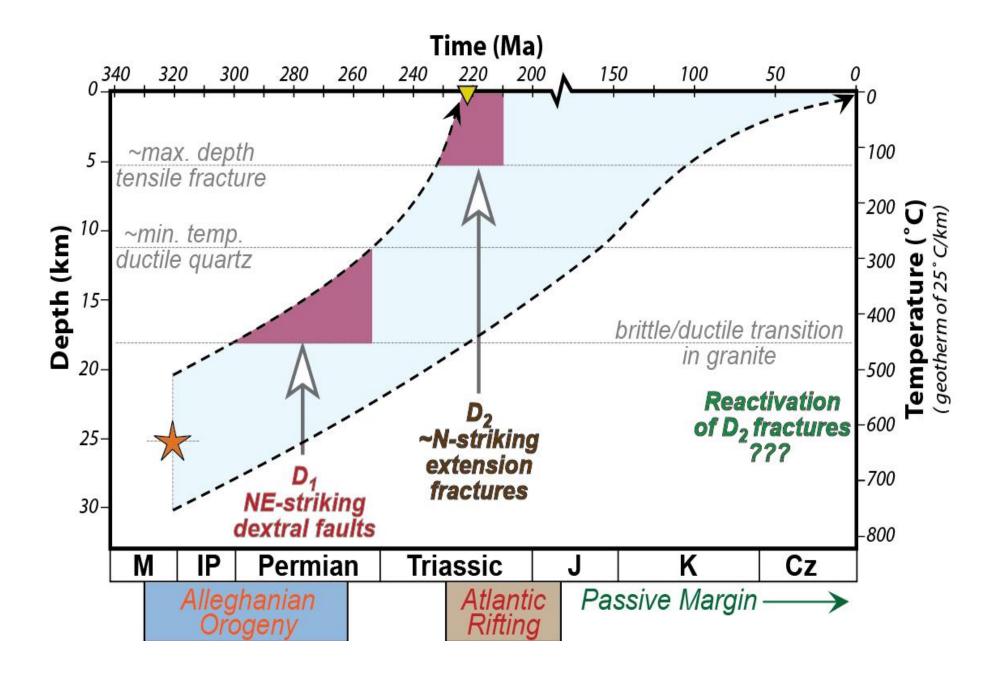
Poles to fractures - Hanging wall

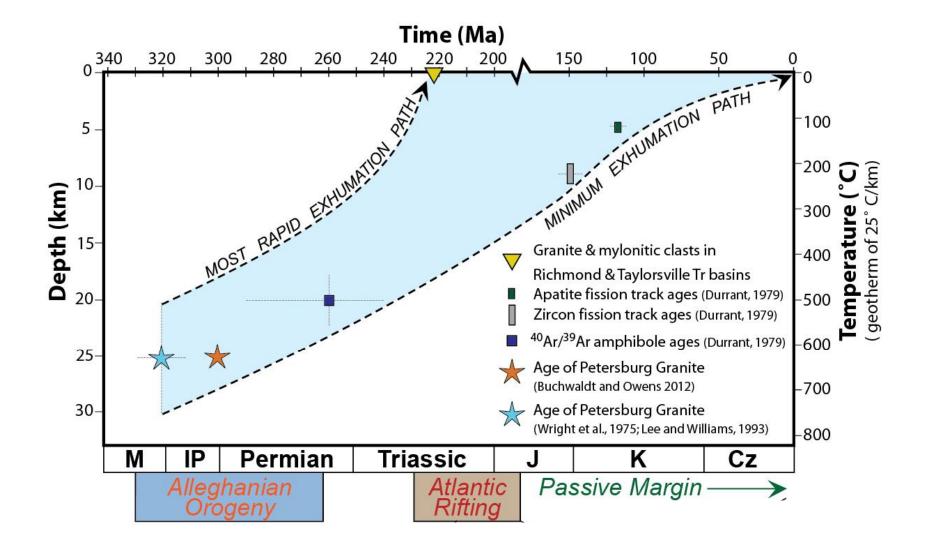












Conclusions

NE/SW striking faults in the eastern Piedmont record late stage Alleghanian dextral compression

Normal faults & mode I fractures record Triassic extension and counterclockwise rotation of extension axes into the Jurassic

Reactivation of NE/SW structures as reverse faults in Cenozoic indicate a compressive stress field which persists through the modern.

Pseudotachylyte & mineralized fault surfaces can potentially provide absolute dates of deformation in the eastern Piedmont